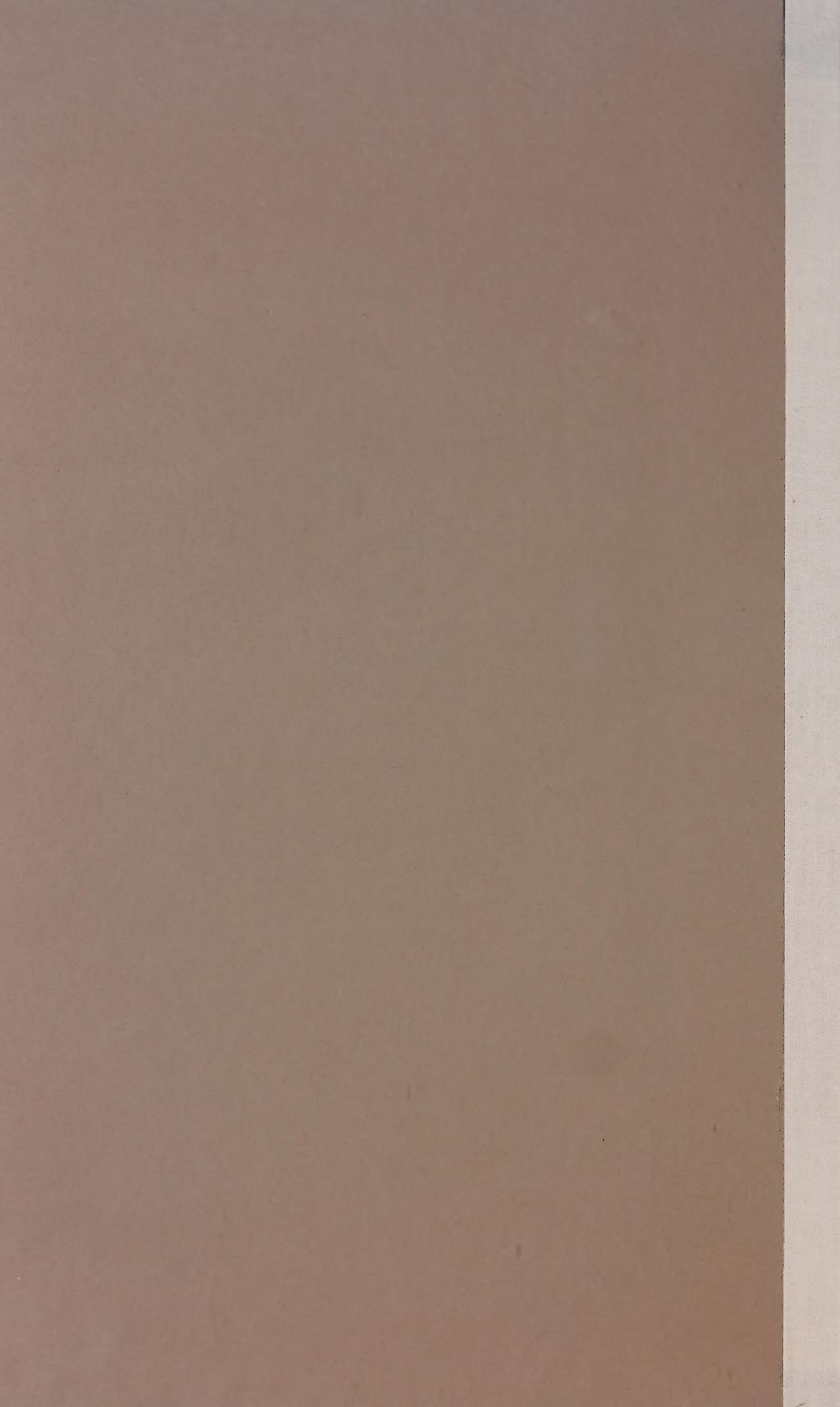


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DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE  
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EDUCATION STATISTICS BRANCH

PRELIMINARY REPORT  
of

ENROLMENT IN ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

in  
CANADA  
for the  
ACADEMIC YEAR  
ended  
JUNE 1925

Published by authority of the Hon. J. D. Chaplin,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1926



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA.

Dominion Statistician, R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., (Hon.), F.R.S.C.  
Chief, Educational Statistics Branch, M.C. MacLean, M.A.

ENROLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1925  
OR LATEST YEAR REPORTED.

The number enrolled in all educational institutions in Canada in 1925 or the latest year reported was 2,228,873. This number was distributed among the various educational institutions as follows:-

Publicly controlled kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools, 1,965,832; private kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools (exclusive of such schools as are affiliated with universities or colleges and which are included under preparatory university or college courses), 72,104; Indian schools, 14,222; schools for the deaf and blind, 1,561; agricultural, technical and night schools or courses under college grade, 95,684; schools for teacher-training, including vocational teacher-training and Departmental summer schools, 10,224; private business colleges, exclusive of correspondence schools, 16,046; preparatory courses at universities and colleges, 4,995; short, special and correspondence and extension courses at universities and colleges, 11,941; classical colleges in Quebec (including non-subsidized classical schools), 9,899; regular courses in colleges other than classical, 8,531 and regular courses in universities, 22,723. Of 2,378 students in correspondence course in universities, 1,233 were reported as being in courses leading to degrees and not elsewhere included with the regular students while the remaining 1,145 correspondence students were clearly doing work of university grade, so that there were at least 32,000 in regular university and college courses.

The total of 2,228,873 in all educational institutions excludes 3,260 in business colleges and 1,547 in Indian schools who may be elsewhere included under private schools. It includes all provinces and the Indians in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. A certain percentage should be deducted from the total on the score of pupils being counted more than once in changing from one school to another within the year. When it is considered that there are in Canada more than 60,000 teachers involving so many different persons registering the attendance of pupils and students at any and all times throughout the year it is easy to see that a certain amount of duplication of this nature is unavoidable and impossible to trace. Most of the interchange probably takes place between publicly controlled schools in different parts of the country while a small amount is due to shifting of pupils between public and private schools and other institutions. Names once entered on the register of a school are usually not removed until the end of the school year except in cases where pupils are removed from one room to another within the schools in one city or town or under the one school board, when they are transferred to the register of the room or school to which they are removed. When a pupil changes from, say, a rural school to a town school within the year it is assumed that he remains on the register of the rural school and is also entered on the register of the town school and is thus registered twice. If he shifts more than once he is counted more than twice. In some provinces an attempt is made to rectify the enrolment allowing for these duplicate registrations.

Progress during the year. - In comparing the educational activities of last year with those of the previous year, item by item, and according to type of schools, substantial increases are seen in most cases. The following decreases, however, are found in so many provinces that they may be considered fairly general:

- a) Pupils in Agriculture, Botany, Drawing and Practical Subjects in ordinary, i.e. non-vocational schools.
- b) Teachers' salaries, especially in the cases of certain classes of certificates.
- c) Plant values, receipts for and expenditures on buildings. Thus by virtue of the decrease in building and site expenditures the total cost of education in one province dropped from \$66.52 per pupil in the previous year to \$61.91 in the last year, although the expenditure on teachers' salaries and other purposes showed increases.
- d) The numbers of pupils in the lower grades. This may mean either less retardation or a decrease in the populations.

A noteworthy decrease occurs in the case of the number of teachers with the lower grades of certificates and untrained teachers. Many provinces report a sufficient supply of trained teachers. The compensatory increase seems to take place in the case of middle rather than higher grades of certificates, a fact which may possibly be explained by a tendency to pay lower salaries. If so, it would seem doubtful whether the

decrease in the lower classes of certificates may be expected to continue. This would be regrettable in view of the fact that the situation respecting the supply and training of teachers is improving with very rapid strides. Table I shows that 10,224 were in teacher-training institutes and 2,593 more were in short courses for teachers at universities and colleges. Most of the latter were teachers who had already been trained in normal schools and were taking these summer courses to improve their academic or professional status and their usefulness generally. The total number thus in training forms a considerable proportion of the total number of teachers (about 62,000). To this information should be added what cannot be represented in a single table viz. that the number of teachers in training was smaller than it would have been, by reason of more rigid selection in some provinces of the candidates for admission to normal schools than in former years.

Educational status of pupils.—The last two items in table I show the approximate number in elementary and high school or higher grades. Except in cases of night high schools and a few other cases evening pupils and students were left out of the reckoning since the status of their work is difficult to determine. A further estimate was made in the case of preparatory students in universities and colleges, only 60 p.c. of these being considered as being above elementary grades, this being the percentage ascertained in other private schools of a similar character. Since this estimate may be somewhat low it will make up for any over estimate in the case of the only other estimate involved in the figures given, viz. the number of pupils in certain technical institutions. The proportions in elementary and secondary or higher grades are, therefore, correct within a small margin of error. The high proportions shown in one province as compared with another depend not only on the respective educational activities of these provinces but also on the age distribution. Taking the age of 7 years as the average age for beginning elementary school and 15 years as the average age for entering high school the following figures based on the census of 1921 will explain this point.

Population at 15 years of age for every 1,000 at 7 years of age -

Prince Edward Island	900	Ontario	815	Manitoba	695
Nova Scotia	855	Quebec	812	Alberta	654
New Brunswick	832	British Columbia	702	Saskatchewan	618

According to age distribution, then, Saskatchewan should have the smallest proportion in Grade IX as compared with Grade I while Prince Edward Island should have the largest, but this would not mean that in Saskatchewan a smaller proportion of the population went on to high school than in Prince Edward Island. The proportion in high school grade or higher in the province of New Brunswick is somewhat understated in Table I because the number of high school grade pupils in most of the rural ungraded schools is not known. An estimate shows that it is improbable that this number exceeds 100. Grade VIII or the last elementary grade, however, had 1,816 and Grade VII, 2,169 taking Latin while the numbers in these grades taking Algebra were 2,565 and 3,221 respectively. Since Latin and Algebra are usually considered high school subjects it is a question whether the last year of elementary school work in New Brunswick is not a genuine high school grade, especially as the amount of Latin and Algebra covered is equivalent to that usually covered in a high school year and since the arithmetic, history and geography cover the amount of ground usually covered in a high school year. The addition of Grade VIII would increase the high school grade enrolment in the province by over 3,000.

The age distribution of the pupils and students in Table I can only be estimated except in the case of the publicly controlled and private elementary and secondary and some vocational schools, and classical colleges. This reduces the estimate to the very small minority of the total number in educational institutions. In the case of night schools and vocational schools the lower age limit is regulated by statutes or regulations, these schools being provided for only pupils of adolescent or higher ages while in any case most of such pupils have discontinued ordinary school attendance and may therefore be considered adults. In the case of universities and colleges the enrolment under 16 is negligible except in the case of those in preparatory courses who must be considered separately. If the age of 16 years be taken as the boundary between child and adult education, such a boundary being reasonable, considering that 15 is the upper limit for compulsory education (except in the case of adolescent Acts) and that persons of 16 are outside the jurisdiction of juvenile courts, further that large numbers of persons of 16 are engaged in gainful occupations - the following table will show the extent of adult education in Canada within a small margin of error.

Table 1(a). Adult Education in Canada: Number of persons, enrolled in educational institutions, who are either over 16 years or have discontinued ordinary school attendance.

1.	Over 16 years in publicly controlled schools (including independent primary schools in Quebec and private schools in Alberta).....	106,921
2.	Over 16 years in classical colleges and independent classical schools, Quebec.....	4,337
3.	Over 16 years in private schools in other provinces.....	3,142
4.	Over 16 years in preparatory courses in universities (estimated).	2,500
5.	Business colleges (private).....	16,046
6.	Evening technical schools, and other night schools.....	71,547
7.	Over 16 years in full time vocational schools in Ontario.....	4,130
8.	Over 16 day and part time pupils in Ontario and full and part time vocational pupils in other provinces (est.).....	4,530
9.	Regular, extension, short and correspondence courses in universities and colleges.....	43,295
10.	Teacher training institutes.....	10,224
11.	Frontier college (approx.).....	266,672
12.	International correspondence schools (approx.).....	5,000
13.	Shaw's correspondence schools (1924).....	1,144
	Grand total - estimated as over 16 years or as having discontinued ordinary school attendance.....	277,816

Item 9 contains the registration in Workers' Educational Association courses. The gap in the above table is a number of systems of private trade schools and correspondence schools of which statistics have not been compiled to date, also educational work carried on by business firms among their employees and apprentice schools. Some at least of the students taking such classes are also included in one or other of the above thirteen items; e.g. certain apprentices are taking correspondence courses, others are in the publicly supported vocational part-time classes. Taking this into consideration and the fact that the numbers in individual trade schools, correspondence schools, etc., are small as compared with the enrolments of the systems mentioned, it would seem that an estimate of the total number of adults being educated is very close to the truth when placed at 280,000, without taking into consideration the educational influence of public and other libraries which, of course, can not be estimated. Of these 280,000 about 245,000 are taught in institutions either publicly controlled or publicly supported to some extent, while about 35,000 are in purely private institutions.

1. Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1925 or latest year reported.

Number of Pupils Attending Educational Institutions.

No.	Type of Institution	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
1	Ordinary Day Schools under Public Control	17,427	112,352	80,145	1/488,322	2/671,311	145,834	206,595	3/ 145,692	97,954	1,965,632
2	Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and other Technical Schools, including all evening schools	171	4/4,559	5/ 2,626	6/ 11,155	7/ 56,014	8/5,058	9/ 1,229	10/ 4,468	11/ 9,704	95,684
3	Schools for teacher training	297	12/ 760	13/ 480	1/ 1,623	14/ 3,047	15/ 720	16/ 1,706	17/ 631	18/ 960	10,224
4	Indian Schools	30	312	278	19/(1,547)	3,729	2,153	1,707	1,284	2,736	20/ 14,222
5	Schools for the blind and deaf	21/ 14	170	21/ 446	60	637	388	95	71	46	22/ 1,561
6	Business Colleges (Private)	62	577	19/ (3,260)	6,282	1,840	360	360	2,209	80	16,046
7	Private Elementary and Secondary Schools	221	1,117	317	23/ 58,570	5,906	524	2,344	2,104	1,010	72,104
8	Preparatory courses at Universities and Colleges	25	276	243	24/	3,780	153	66	361	51	4,955
9	Short, special and correspondence courses at Universities and Colleges	22	25/ 6	-	26/ 2,338	6,364	1,904	572	25/ -	430	11,941
10	Classical colleges	-	-	-	27/ 9,899	-	-	-	-	-	9,899
11	Affiliated, professional and technical colleges (regular courses)	-	412	-	28/ 4,029	29/ 2,879	778	114	78	30/ 241	32/ 8,531
12	Universities (regular course)	118	1,401	521	31/ 7,332	7,899	2,273	843	885	1,451	32/ 22,723
	Grand Total (excluding duplicates)	18,387	121,811	85,247	583,905	767,599	161,332	216,307	158,063	115,618	33/ 2,228,673
	Population of 1921	88,615	523,837	387,876	2,361,199	2,933,662	610,118	757,510	588,454	524,582	8,788,483
34/	Elementary grades	16,458	101,670	35/ 76,750	529,271	620,893	134,813	192,451	134,317	90,331	1,896,954
34/	Secondary and higher grades	1,855	16,526	35/ 6,800	51,929	104,899	22,845	22,794	21,270	17,821	266,739

Notes to Table I.

Summary of School Accommodation, Enrollment and Average Attendance in all Educational Institutions.

in

- 1/ Including 487,532 primary schools and 790 in nursery schools under control of Commissioners and Trustees.
- 2/ Including Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes all day courses - figures of calendar year 1924 for the Public and Separate Schools and of the school year 1924-25 for the other schools.
- 3/ Schools under public control only. The total usually quoted is 147,796 but this includes 2,104 in Private Schools.
- 4/ Including all the students of the Technical and Agricultural Colleges except these following regular degree courses and including 25m. and 122 f. in the Victoria College of Art, Halifax.
- 5/ Including 312 in Day and 2,314 in Evening Technical Schools.
- 6/ Including 5,326 in Night Schools, 2,417 in Dressmaking Schools, and 3,410 in Schools of Arts and Trades - figures of 1923-24.
- 7/ Including 11,595 in day full time courses, 1,739 in day part time courses, 1,875 in day special courses, and 35,675 in evening courses at Industrial Technical and Art Schools, 2,130 in night elementary schools, and 3,000 in night high schools, figures of 1924-25.
- 8/ Including 1,479 in day and 3,579 in evening technical schools.
- 9/ Including 938 in day and 991 in evening technical schools.
- 10/ Including 1,800 in day and 2,430 in evening technical schools and 238 in correspondence department.
- 11/ Including 2,123 in day, 7,386 in evening and 195 in correspondence vocational courses.
- 12/ Including 412 in Normal College, and 348 in Summer Teacher - training courses.
- 13/ Including 450 in Normal School and 30 in Vocational Teacher - training courses.
- 14/ Including 2,279 in Normal Schools, 343 in Model Schools, 282 in Kindergarten-Primary Courses and 143 in Vocational Teacher-training, over and above extra-mural students not counted and excluding the College of Education figures which are included with those of Universities.
- 15/ Including 695 in Normal Schools and 25 in Vocational Teacher-training courses, but not including 610 who are included under item 9.
- 16/ Figures of 1924.
- 17/ Not including 109 who are entered under item 9.
- 18/ Including regular Normal Schools 563, Vocational Teacher-training 47, and departmental summer school for teachers 350 but not including 294 who are included under item 9.
- 19/ Not added in the totals of Quebec or the grand total of all schools below as it is not certain whether or not they are included elsewhere.
- 20/ The total includes 247 in Northwest Territories and 199 in Yukon.
- 21/ In institutions at Halifax, N.S. but supported by the province.
- 22/ Including 466 blind and 1,095 deaf.
- 23/ Including 53,953 in "independent primary schools" (i.e., independent of the control of commissioners and trustees) and 4,617 in independent nursery schools.
- 24/ Included with the figures of classical colleges and private schools.
- 25/ Exclusive of courses included in item 2.



Notes to Table 1. (cont'd.).

26/ Including 1,535 in evening courses at Technical Schools; 176 in special courses at Technical Schools; 353 in short courses at agricultural college; and 274 at evening courses in the schools of H.C.S.

27/ Including classical colleges 9,285 and classical independent schools 614.

28/ Including 762 in Dairy Schools, 638 in regular courses at the Technical Schools, 351 in regular courses at the Colleges of Agriculture, 131 in regular courses at the school of H.C.S., 438 in Independent Schools where Superior Education is given, 1,382 in the schools of Fine Arts, 121 in Polytechnic School and 206 in Protestant Theological Colleges, 1923-24.

29/ Excluding duplicates between universities and colleges.

30/ Including 170 at Victoria College not elsewhere specified.

31/ Excluding preparatory and short courses and such other figures as have already been included in items 10 and 11.

32/ It should be noted that in addition to the number shown in regular courses there are regular Arts students included under classical colleges (over 2,000 in 1925), and also students taking full arts course extra-murally, under "Correspondence" courses about 1,300.

33/ Excluding business colleges and Indian schools in Quebec and including Indian schools in N.W.T. and Yukon.

34/ In calculating the numbers in elementary and secondary grades, night, special and part-time technical schools and schools for the blind and deaf are left out of the reckoning, except where the night schools were known to be high schools. The numbers in elementary grades in Public and Private ordinary schools also in Indian schools are known. Business College courses are assumed to be at least of Secondary rank, also preparatory and short courses at Universities and Colleges, except in the case of certain affiliated schools in Ontario where allowance was made for the number in elementary grades. The regular courses are clearly of higher grade than secondary.

35/ Approximately.

General Note:-

To avoid the confusion that would result from giving totals different from those given in the provincial reports the figures of 1924 are used throughout for Quebec. In all cases except the primary and nursery schools the figures of 1925 are also published in the provincial reports although the 1924 figures are used in making up their summary. The 1925 figures for each of the items in the above table except items 1 and 7 are as follows:-

Technical non Collegiate courses	10,665
Teacher-training	1,771
Blind and Deaf	698
Short courses Universities and Colleges	2,517
Classical colleges	9,904
Other Colleges (regular)	3,403
Universities (regular)	7,280
Monument National Lectures	984
 TOTAL	 <u>37,222</u>

Further, to avoid confusion, the short courses for teachers at universities and colleges are entered under item 9 instead of item 3. There were 2,693 teachers in these short courses who might be added to the 10,224 in item 3 making 12,917 in all in teaching-training. There were in all about 63,000 teachers in CANADA.







E.M.17-4-85

